

## The Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT.

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Notice.

We cannot accept anonymous or return rejected communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

There is a Baptist doctor of divinity down in Virginia who boasts of immersing 164 converts in sixty minutes. His name is Binger, he is a negro, and the Richmond, Virginia, Planet says of him that he is " unquestionably one of the most pious men in the world."

In his message to the Texas legislature Governor Hogg renews his recommendation that any county in which a lynching occurs shall be liable to pay a "specified large sum" to the surviving wife, children or parents of the victim, and that the sheriff of the county shall be removed from office upon the lynching taking place.

Rev. Dr. Hale, in an address at the Old South Church in Boston the other day told his audience that when Webster, in his speech at Plymouth, December 22, 1820, used the expression, "Will any man dare to say?" his little son Edward, unaccustomed to hearing his father opposed, piped up: "No, pa." The Boston Transcript disposes of this interesting anecdote by showing that Edward was only 5 months old at the time, and that no such interrogatory occurs in the Plymouth address.

A western lawyer complains that the justices of the United States Supreme court examine the docket, converse, tell stories, crack jokes, and (seemingly) take naps while counsel are addressing them. Also that at the stroke of 4 the chief justice gives the order, "Adjourn court!" even if the unfortunate lawyer is in the middle of a sentence. "Then," says the western man, "they all jump and are off, as though they were so many laborers in a trench throwing down their picks."

It seems likely that one of the important benefits to civilization of Stanley's African expedition will be the introduction of African mahogany to Western commerce. There is even now a flourishing trade in this wood, which is sold more cheaply in the United States than it formerly was in Liverpool. Central America, Brazil and the West Indies have hitherto contributed the world's chief supply of mahogany. It was one of Sir Walter Raleigh's discoveries, and it first began to be used in making furniture towards the close of the seventeenth century.

Shipbuilding in the United Kingdom during 1894 showed an increase of nearly 200,000 tons over 1893, although it does not attain the average of the years preceding. Steamers were built aggregating 966,219 tons, and sailing vessels 109,384 tons; this represents 793 vessels in all. The proportion of steamers to sailing vessels which is steadily increasing every year is now 90.18 per cent. During the year marine engines were built with a total of 971,616 horse power. The marked feature of construction was the effort to obtain enormous capacity for a limited gross tonnage, with a nine-knot speed on a minimum coal consumption. This economy, Engineering thinks, has been carried beyond the danger point, as such engines are unable to hold a fully laden ship up to a gale.

A curious collection is owned by a Cleveland man. It consists of some 15,000 playbills, newspaper criticisms, lithographs, photographs, engravings, souvenirs and all sorts of odds and ends that have to do with the theater. The collection represents the work of more than fifteen years. By a system of cross indexes reference can be made to any part of it. Each piece has been mounted on a separate sheet of stiff linen paper and filed away according to date in one of a set of boxes made for the purpose. The complete index contains about 90,000 references. By means of this index it is possible to find out all about any play up to date, its author or authors, its first production and the first cast, with the criticisms of the principal papers, its first New York production, the theater in which it was played, the changes in its cast and what finally became of it. Supplementary indexes also tell of the more prominent actors and actresses, giving the history of their debuts, the first productions in which they took part and any incident of note in their lives.

At the close of the recent Indian medical congress in Calcutta Mr. Ernest Hart delivered an outspoken address on obstacles to the progress of medicine in India. He pointed out that

Indian medical men had contributed little to the knowledge of the causes and means of prevention of cholera, with the exception of Dr. Simpson, whose reputation as an authority on that subject was European. He cited as an example the official regulations with regard to the prevention of cholera among soldiers which were issued last January. These he described as misleading and as medieval in their ignorance. Among other things they directed that troops should be marched at right angles to the wind. They might as well direct that they should be taught waltzing, he said, like Mr. Gilbert's army in the comic opera. Such antiquated jesting was out of place in the Queen's regulations. The rules ought to be rewritten from beginning to end by some one who understood the elements of the subject. Indian medical men, however, were not to blame. They were overwhelmed with work, which left them no leisure for study and scientific research. In almost every district the civil surgeon, who was the sanitary officer for hundreds of thousands of inhabitants, was also the chief jailor, with over 300 prisoners to control, the surgeon of the hospital, with some 2,000 operations annually, the supervisor of vaccination, the head of the lunatic asylum, the medico-legal officer, with 200 to 300 post-mortems annually, and sometimes the head of the medical school or the medical officer of the railway. No one man could properly perform such a mass of duties. Such false economy explained why so little had been done in India for the advancement of medical knowledge, and why there was still a yearly mortality of three-quarters of a million from cholera and four and a half millions from fevers.

## THE LOBBY.

Representative Judson's bill to mitigate the lobby will, of course, undergo thorough discussion before it, or what is left of it, becomes a law. Its intent is to protect those who want bills passed from the blackmailing that has become such an evil, and also to protect and dignify respectable lobbying.

Some objections to the bill have already appeared and probably more will be forthcoming. It is urged that the disclosures it requires as to employees, terms of agreement for services and measures advocated or opposed go so far as to be harmful in cases where secrecy may be desirable and proper, and it is further objected that it is unfair to prohibit working for contingent fees. It is also pointed out that one tendency of the bill would be to create, in time, a special body of "legislative agents" who would monopolize the business, and it might happen that individuals and corporations would find it more expensive to have their measures cared for than under the present condition of things. There appears to be some force in this objection. A trust formed by "legislative agents" might be an awkward affair to deal with. Another objection, pointed out by the Hartford Times, has something to it. We see no good reason, says the Times, for requiring persons to place themselves on record as "legislative agents" when they simply appear before a committee on some matter, let us say of a public nature, such as interests of local municipalities and the like. "Take an illustration right here in Hartford. A joint committee representing the city council and the local board of trade has been appointed to appear before the legislature in the matter of the new city charter. Should these gentlemen be required to register as 'legislative agents'?"

It is also asked if the publicity that would be given to proposed measures under such a law would not invite a good deal of plundering that is now escaped by reason of the secrecy that can be and is observed concerning them? Perhaps the best answer that can be made to this and the other objections named is that a similar law works well in Massachusetts, and that there is no great danger of a worse condition of things than has prevailed.

## CIVILIZATION IN JAPAN.

The way Japan is licking China indicates that she is a highly civilized nation, and if any more evidence that she is needed it can be found in the way her victories were celebrated at Tokyo the other day. The thing couldn't have been better done in "the land of the free and the home of the brave." On the day of the performance long excursion trains ran into Tokyo. An immense procession marched four miles, the van reaching the disbanding point before the formation of the rear guard was completed. Purchasers of 175,000 tickets were admitted to the park where the celebration proper occurred. Guilds, schools, employees of factories and mercantile houses marched in the procession, as also high officials, chambers of commerce, deputies from the interior, and groups of masqueraders. There was music by bands, blowing of horns and of conch shells, and all kinds of noisy demonstrations. Hotels overflowed with guests, and many private houses were thrown open to the public. The marching column sang an ode, "Flag of the morning sun," written and composed by a Japanese poet. There was an immense triumphal arch of evergreens and yellow chrysanthemums, the latter worked into the inscription, "May the empire live forever." There was a huge open air altar on which the patriotic people piled their offerings, and around which relays of priests offered ceaseless prayers until

nightfall, and at noon sang a solemn requiem for those who fell during the war. There was an awful crush in the park, where the next day hats, clothing and personal effects, including 2,000 clogs, were gathered up. Accidents were numerous, fights frequent, "drunks" much in evidence, and seventy pickpockets were arrested plying their vocation, while as a precaution the authorities locked up five hundred known to belong to the light fingered profession before the ceremonies began.

## HE IS AN ENGLISHMAN.

Englishmen are apt to know their rights and insist upon them even if they are married, and an Englishman has just set himself against Woman in a way that will make him famous if he is able to go on as he has begun. His wife is a member of the West End Women's club, and she was to read a paper at a certain meeting of the club just like a man. Her husband came home the evening of the meeting and found her all ready to start for the club with her paper. He felt that he must awake and arise or be forever fallen. So he began to talk to her about the duties of Woman. He soon found that she knew more about them than he did and could out-talk him. Then he issued his ultimatum, and it was an ultimatum which has brought many a good man down. He told her that if she was not at home by 11 o'clock he should return to his mother the next morning. She went to the meeting intending to maintain the sacred cause of Woman, but she weakened and was at home at 11, without having read her paper. What her husband said when she came home is not on record, but it is probable that he said that it was better to please her dear husband than the West End Women's club. But the West End Women's club feels that it has been trifled with and refuses to accept the explanation of the woman who preferred to disappoint it rather than allow her husband to return to the maternal roof.

If the example set by this sturdy Englishman is generally followed the hand on the dial of progress will receive a decided setback. It has seemed all right for women to go home to their mothers when displeased, but if men take to doing the same thing there will either be much more or much less emancipation.

## FASHION NOTES.

Women's Blood-Thirstiness. After the new dress is made all the leavings can be put together and called a muff. Any little odds and ends of lace that happen to be lying around can be added, and if there is a bird left over from some old hat, tie that on to the muff with a nice big bow of ribbon and the effect will be perfect. It seems cruel enough to have a bird in the hat, but it is still worse to seem to be carrying the poor thing about in the



very hand. Still, women are a blood-thirsty lot, after all. Think of the beasts they put about their necks, with three or four heads, mouths all red to look natural, staring jewel eyes and a lot of tails and legs dangling about. Just suppose the thing came to life, what a find it would be for the Smithsonian Institute. All these odd forms of ornamentation are called into play by fashions that are increasing in their demands for elaborate trimmings. At present there is little danger of overdoing the items of enhancement, but there is still a chance for her who believes in less showy attire. Could anything be much more dressy than the costume here pictured? Yet its skirt is entirely plain, and its bodice has, besides the rich Florentine collar of lace, only a stock collar ornamented with velvet bows and a narrow velvet belt. The material is brown velvet, and the skirt's plainness necessitates absolutely accurate folds, which are attained by generous stiffening. With the hat that accompanies it, return is made to the standards of elaborateness. It is of double colored felt, trimmed with brown velvet, black ostrich plumes and ruby daisies.

The newest theater hat is a little mob-cap affair of the softest chiffon. There is a little handkerchief bow in front, the effect being quite that of a softly frilled chiffon kerchief that has been loosely tied about the head. It quite covers the hair and offers some protection to the head while at the same time conforming to the demand for tiny headwear in the playhouse.

## HEAVY.

Minnie—I want to introduce you to a young lady—a very nice girl—and she's worth her weight in gold. Bob—Stout girl, I hope?—Puck.

better go to school and learn that it is the payment and now the snow that is to be cleaned off.—Harper's Bazar.

Quiet Man (on first night of new piece)—Excuse me, sir, but I don't see any occasion for such violent applause. Demonstrative Neighbor—I do, my friend. The author is one of my wife's boarders, and he's over two months behind with his bill.—Tit-Bits.

Lady (in a crowded tramway car)—Thank you, sir; but I don't like to deprive you of your comfortable seat. I'm a leishman (who has risen to offer a seat)—He's the powers, madam, it was comfortable no longer when Ol saw you standin'—Household Words.

"Rabbi, who is happier, the man who owns a million dollars or he who has seven daughters." "The one who has many daughters." "Why so?" "He who has a million wishes for more—the man who has the seven daughters does not."—London (Ont.) Advertiser.

Paul Passé—Yes, dear papa is very generous. On my birthday anniversaries he always gives me a dollar for each year I have lived. Yulie Younger—Indeed? That must have been the money Charlie Gayboy meant when he said you had a fortune in your own right.—Buffalo Courier.

"This passage," said the publisher to the great author, "seems ambiguous to me. What do you mean by it?" "I don't know," replied the great author. "I left it there for the commentators to work over when I'm dead."—Washington Post.

Indignant Customer—That "One Minute Toothache Cure" you sold me was a fraud, do you hear? It took almost half an hour to act.

Druggist—How long did it ease your tooth?

"About a minute."

"Yes; that's the one minute part of it."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Now, Judge," said the sworn colored witness, "I'm gwine ter tell yer de truth now."

"And what have you been testifying to for the last hour and a half?" asked the judge.

"Oh, I des been tinkin' up ter it. Hilt takes yer some time ter get ter de truth, Judge. You has ter skrimish lots 'fore you ketch de rabbit!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"Mandy," said Farmer Cornstossel, who had been thoughtfully gazing into the fire for a long time, "they's jes' one thing I want ye ter promise me." "Whut's that, Josiah?" "When ye git ter be a 'manipulated woman'—'"But, Josiah, I don't want ter be no 'manipulated woman'." "Thee's all right. Ye never kin tell. I want yer ter promise me that when ye git ter be a 'manipulated woman,' an' ar' 'lected to office, thet ye won't go ter the hotel an' register ez 'Honorable Mandy Cornstossel an' husband.'"—Washington Star.

## The Personnel of the Navy.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

After a long struggle a bill is at last prepared partially proving for a needed reform in the personnel of the navy. The simplest question that is presented to congress is, "Shall our new ships be properly officered?" This is not a reflection on the character and ability of present officers, for there is no navy in the world with better material among the men who bear its commissions. Granted that the naval cadets of the United States are as able, quick, well instructed, and as promising as the midshipmen of the greatest sea power in the world, there is no reason why our captains and flag-officers should not be the equals at least of those who serve under the British flag. It is not a question of material, but of the processes to which the material is subjected after receiving the commission of an officer.

The condition of the personnel of the navy is so desperate that officers who would naturally insist on promotion for merit alone are ready to agree to the halting step which, after a year's labor, has been evolved by the joint committee. That some officers oppose even this scheme speaks ill for the morale of the service. But if this opposition succeeds in defeating the proposed measure of relief, the real friends of the navy and the country must direct their efforts to securing such a thorough reform as that which has been outlined. That they will succeed in the end cannot be doubted, for the present absurd system will continue to grow more absurd year by year until it breaks down through its own impotency.

The essential evil to the country in the present state of affairs is that officers reach the age of command when they are too old to assume its responsibilities. The average age of a commander is forty-nine years. In ten years, under the present system, it will be fifty-seven years; in fourteen years, it will be fifty-nine. The commander who is forty-nine years old has been filling subordinate positions all his life. Unless he has met with extraordinary luck he was not the executive officer of a first-rate ship until he was nearly forty-seven years old. There are old lieutenants of fifty doing watch duty, the task of men of from twenty-one to thirty in the British navy. A man who has grown old in subordination loses confidence in his judgment, and the result is that the majority of the American naval officers who have reached the rank of command are distrustful of themselves. They have always been doing merely what they have been told to do. A fifty-year infant in leading-strings cannot develop into a stalwart and independent man. The officers of high rank in our navy who count for anything learned their lesson in the war. When they retire there will be no one to command the ships and squadrons of the United States navy except a comparatively old and gentlemanly man who have been taught to obey and to dread responsibility as if it were nothing.

## The Cardinal Point.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

The financial condition of the United States presents a spectacle of singular absurdity. We are one of the richest nations on earth, if not the richest of all, and we have to struggle with financial embarrassments as if we were one of the poorest. We antedote our credit by the unprecedented rapidity with which we reduced our national debt by hundreds of millions, and then, by the management of a comparatively small part of the debt, we undermined that credit, and shook the public confidence in our honesty as well as

our wisdom to such a degree that the foreign investor seriously hesitates to intrust to us his capital, while the American business man hardly ventures in his enterprises beyond the necessities of the day, both being deterred by an apprehension of impending disaster, and a doubt whether efficacious remedies will be applied in time to avert the catastrophe. The comparatively small part of the public debt we refer to is the greenback.

The greenback was originally issued under the stress of the civil war as a temporary makeshift. Being simply a promise to pay, it was essentially a forced loan without interest levied by the government on the people. It being understood that the government would not redeem that promise for an indefinite time, the greenback declined in value compared with the promised coin dollar, and its current value fluctuated as, in consequence of the events of the day combined with the quantity of unredeemed promises issued, the possibility of redemption seemed more or less uncertain. To give it character and currency it was made a legal tender except as to certain payments which were to be made to the government in gold. Thus the greenback was started on its ill-fated career among us, and it is no exaggeration to say that it has wrought more mischief in this country than any other financial contrivance of our time. Retrospectively it is not difficult to show that the issuance of a paper legal tender was unnecessary; that the government might have carried on the war on a specie basis; and that the greenback, disturbing all market values, immensely increased its cost. But, worse than this, the long and exclusive use of this promise to pay as money fostered among our people the dangerous hallucination that it was the duty of the government to furnish to them just this kind of currency in such quantity as, according to their notion, their business might require, and that the country would be richer in proportion to the number of promises to pay so issued. It is needless to say that this hallucination is in some form or another at the bottom of almost all the financial heresies we have to contend with.

## A Fat Woman's Dilemma.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

Among the passengers on a Bryn Mawr accommodation train a few days ago was a very stout old lady. She occupied an entire seat, because there was no room beside her for anyone else. She looked worried. Finally, when the train was nearing Haverford station, she leaned over and tapped the shoulder of a young man in front of her. "Pardon me, young man," she said; "can you tell me what the next station is?" "Haverford, ma'am."

"Well, young man," she continued, "when we get there will you help me off the train?"

The young man expressed his willingness to do her that service, but he looked so surprised that the old lady made an explanation. "I wouldn't ask your assistance, young man," she said, "but I tried to get off two stations back, and couldn't. You see, I am so stout that I have to get down the platform steps backward. The conductor saw me, unfortunately, and thinking from my position that I was just boarding the train, he helped me on again."

## Novelties in Groceries.

A lady said in our store the other day, "You have things here that I cannot find anywhere else; and I've kept house in both New York and Boston." Of course, her remark pleased us; but the fact is—she was new to New Haven—had only just found us.

## Among the Novelties she noticed were—

Swiss Preserved Fruits, in tin; equal to the Wiesbaden goods, at about two-thirds their cost. Preserved Dry Stem Ginger. Extract of Onion for flavoring; always ready; saves time and lots of bother. Gorgonzola Cheese. Artichauts, fonds, in glass jars. Almond Paste in small jars, for Macaroons and Confectionery. Powdered Dried Mushrooms.

## Edw. E. Hall &amp; Son

770 Chapel Street.

JAN. 1st, 1895.

Only Once a Year,

At the beginning of January, we cut the prices of

NECKWEAR, etc.,

To One-Half the Original Price.

\$1.00 Neckwear now FIFTY CENTS.

\$1.50 and \$2.00 Neckwear now ONE DOLLAR.

Ladies' Pina Silk Handkerchiefs that were \$1.75 and \$2.25, now ONE DOLLAR.

Ladies' Garters were \$3.00, now ONE FIFTY.

Embroidered Suspensers were \$2.50, now TWO DOLLARS.

Fancy Silk Suspensers were \$2.00, now ONE DOLLAR.

Dressing Jackets, House Coats, English Long Gowns and English Mufflers, At 25 per cent. Discount.

CHASE & CO.

SHIRTMAKERS, New Haven House Building.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, IDAHO,

AND ALL WESTERN PORTS.

Select Excursions from Chicago Every Day, Via Chicago, Union Pacific, and Northwestern Line.

SHORTEST ROUTE, LOWEST RATES.

For handbooks illustrated folders and detailed information address W. MASSEY, N. E. Post, Agt., or J. S. SMITH, Gen. Pass. Agt., Union Pacific, Boston, Mass.

## All Prices in Plain Figures.

## WE WOULD STATE

That for the next TWO WEEKS we will give the people of New Haven and Vicinity an opportunity to buy

## CHAMBER SUITS

at prices that cannot be quoted elsewhere and cannot be resisted by customers who want the goods.

Hundreds of beautiful suits from the best manufacturers, in all woods, marked way below former price.

Those who visit our salesrooms in response to this statement will not be disappointed. Every suit Marked Down and in Plain Figures.

BOWDITCH & PRUDDEN CO.

104-106 Orange Street.

## MILLINERY

## Clearing Sale

AT

## R. Ballerstein &amp; Co

841 and 843 Chapel St.

We shall commence to-day and continue during the next two weeks a closing-out sale of Millinery Goods.

Everything in our stock marked down to cost or below cost.

Sweeping reductions in the prices of

Trimmed Goods, Untrimmed Hats, Ostrich Feathers, Fancy Feathers, Flowers, Lacons, Ornaments, Velvets, Jet Goods, etc., etc

## RIBBONS

For fancy work at manuf's prices.

50 dozen fancy TAM O'SHANTERS in wool and zephyr, 1c girls and children, from 25 to 45c each, worth double.

BARGAINS in every department.

## R. BALLERSTEIN &amp; CO.

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## F. M. BROWN &amp; CO.

## GRAND CENTRAL SHOPPING EMPORIUM.

F. M. BROWN. D. S. GAMBLE.

## F. M. BROWN &amp; CO.

## The Silk Throngs

continue just as great and those Japanese Wash Silks for 25c yd. just as good and just as beautiful.

They are for a fact "a thing of beauty a joy forever."

Our matchless exhibition of

## Evening Silks

combines all the glory of the universe in color, richness and inexpressible beauty. Woven in many patterns--the best Silk service of the world for your choosing.

West Store, Main Floor

## Ahead of the swallows!

About 150 patterns bright

## Spring Gingham.

"Toilet du Nord," they call them, but they would be as beautiful by any other name.

The lines which criss-cross in some of the checks are as fine as spun gold, but there isn't a pattern that doesn't suggest happy hours—